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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 27 April 1955

SUBJECT New Soviet 7.62-mm Submachine Gun Model PPK
(Pistolet Pulemët Kalashnikova)

NO. OF PAGES 11

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PLACE ACQUIRED

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Issue 1

the new Soviet 7.62-mm SMG model PPK (Pistolet Pulemët Kalashnikova-Kalashnikov SMG) arrived at the headquarters of the 135th Separate Air Warning Battalion (VNOS) on 8 July 1954 in an unknown quantity.

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On 11 July 1954, six of these weapons were brought to the Signal company of the battalion, and issued to some squad leaders and platoon sergeants. The weapons which arrived at the company were not coated with cosmoline.

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All six NCOs in the company had been previously armed with the SMG PPSH. Two of these weapons were turned in to the parent battalion and four remained in the company to be used for guard purposes.

The new SMGs were stored in the company arms room along with the new Soviet 7.62-mm semi-automatic carbine, Model SKS. The NCOs to whom the new SMGs were assigned drew these weapons only after signing for them with a duty soldier in the company orderly room. Also, the weapons could be drawn only upon the order of the platoon sergeant or an officer.

Training and Firing

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after the arrival of the SMGs in the unit the NCOs who were issued the new SMGs fired them on two occasions. On both these occasions, the rest of the company fired the 7.62-mm semi-automatic carbine, Model SKS. Both times the company was transported to an

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unidentified firing range approximately five kilometers from Rodaun (N 48-08, E 16-16), Austria. On the first day of firing, the NCOs firing the SMGs fired nine rounds at a bulls-eye target at 200 meters. [] the SMGs were fired semi-automatically from the prone position while they were being zeroed in. An officer, the signal company zampolit (political officer) made any adjustments in the sights of the SMGs that were necessary during the firing. []

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5. The NCOs each fired nine rounds at three full-length silhouettes, with a three-round burst fired at each target. The fire was fully-automatic from the prone position at 200 meters. [] each man was expected to hit each silhouette at least once. The silhouette target [] was missed completely by two of the six orders firing at it. The grouping was terrible since the holes were scattered from the head to the toe of the silhouette.

Ammunition

6. The ammunition used by the SMGs was identical with the type used by the SKS carbine. [] the ammunition issued out from the same box to both SMG firers and carbine firers. 3

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Security

7. At political information classes, the men [] were told by the zampolit and the company CO that the new SMGs were a secret weapon. They were instructed to keep all knowledge of the weapon away from the Austrians. Sometime in July 1954, rolls of canvas were delivered to the signal company to make scabbards for the SMG and carbines so that they could be carried out of the garrison under cover.

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8. [] the only occasions when the new SMG had ever left the company garrison were the two trips to the firing range. On both occasions the traveling was done in a closed truck and the weapon was not compromised. The only place [] where it was possible for the civil population in Austria to view this weapon was at the battalion headquarters, where an EM stood guard with the weapon at a motor park of the battalion. Here the guard and the weapon could be seen through a wire fence from a distance of 40 meters by anyone who chanced to pass by the garrison. On the other guard posts of the battalion headquarters, the guards were armed with the PPSH SMG.

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Characteristics

9. [] technical data [] See Enclosure A I and A II for [] sketch of this weapon

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a. Caliber

7.62-mm 3

b. Model

Called by the NCOs [] "PPK-Pistolet Pulemët Kalashnikova" (Kalashnikov SMG). The year designation was unknown [] this SMG was designed by a sergeant Kalashnikov (fnu) of the Soviet Army.

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c. Operation

[] judged the gun to be gas-operated, magazine-fed, air-cooled, and fired from the closed bolt position.

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d. Type of Fire

Selective - the weapon utilized a three-position selector lever on right side of receiver: up, safe; center, semi-automatic fire; down, fully-automatic fire.

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e. Range: Effective Approximately 300 m, according to NCOs [] 25X1
Maximum Unknown [] 25X1

f. Weight [] this weapon was lighter than the PPSH, but [] it was somewhat heavier. 25X1
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g. Muzzle Velocity Unknown

h. Rate of Fire Unknown

i. Length Approximately 80 cm.

j. Magazine Curved box, estimated 30-round capacity.

k. Sights:
Rear Tangent curve: details unknown.
Front Open post with three-quarter circular guard.

l. Rifling Four lands and grooves with a uniform right-hand twist. [] the bore of this weapon was chrome-plated. 25X1

m. Sling Web, hooked to lower edge of stock and to front left portion of the wooden upper hand guard sling swivel.

n. Stock Wood, unlaminated. Some of the EM [] were sent on a detail to an unknown ordnance dump in Blumau (N 47-55, E 16-18), Austria, to clean cosmoline off stored Model SKS Carbines and the new SMGs in the latter part of July 1954. These EM claimed to have seen an unknown number of the new SMGs with a metal folding stock. 25X1
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o. Accessories Along with the SMG the NCOs received six curved box magazines, one six-compartment magazine pouch with an over-the-shoulder carrying strap (see Enclosure B for a [] sketch of magazine pouch), one cleaning rod carried under the barrel, one cleaning rod stop, one cleaning rod handle, one bore brush, and one cleaning rod tip. These items were similar to those issued with the carbine Model SKS. 2 The cleaning-rod handle and guide formed an accessory can which was carried in the stock-well of the SMG. 25X1

p. Basic Combat Load Estimated [] at approximately 180 rounds on the basis that each individual who had one of the new SMG was issued six-30-round magazines. 25X1

q. Year of Manufacture [] some of the SMGs [] were stamped "1953". 25X11
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r. Evaluation [] it was an improvement over the PPSH but was of a very complex design. [] it was generally more accurate than the PPSH. [] 25X1
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it was as accurate at 200 m as the PPSH was at 100 m.

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s. Bolt Action

[redacted] if the bolt was not in the fully closed position, the hammer would not be released when the trigger was squeezed. This was accomplished by the hammer disconnect lever and hammer disconnect lug. If the bolt was not fully closed, the bolt carrier would not activate the lever allowing the disconnect lever lug to stay in contact with the hammer in such a manner as to prevent the hammer from rotating. If the bolt was fully closed, the bolt carrier depressed the lever, which, in turn, rotated the lug out of engagement with the hammer and thereby allowed the hammer to fly forward once the trigger was squeezed.

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t. Firing Pin

The firing pin was of a free floating type.

Cycle of Operation

10.

[redacted] it appeared that the new SMG employed eight phases in its cycle of operation. Since the weapon was capable of both semi-and full-automatic fire, both methods of operation will be explained. Assuming that the weapon was loaded and cocked with a round in the chamber, the cycle of operation for semi-automatic firing would be as follows:

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- a. Firing was accomplished by squeezing the trigger. Once the trigger was squeezed, the front sear was rotated clockwise allowing the hammer to move forward and strike the chambered round.
- b. Unlocking was accomplished by the bolt carrier and bolt camming lug. As the bullet passed the gas port, the expanding gases entered the gas chamber, striking the piston. The piston, piston rod, and bolt carrier recoiled as a unit. The bolt carrier had approximately 20 millimeters of free travel before the camming recess in the bolt carrier activated the bolt camming lug located on top of the bolt head. This camming action caused the bolt to rotate approximately 15 degrees counterclockwise. Rotation of the bolt caused the bolt locking lugs to move out of the locking recesses in the receiver walls. Since the bolt carrier had approximately 20 millimeters of free travel in addition to the gas escape vents, sufficient time lapsed to permit the excessive gas pressures to subside before the bolt was unlocked.
- c. Extraction was performed by the extractor located in the face of the bolt on the right side. During the phase of unlocking, slow initial extraction was caused by the rotation of the bolt. Once the bolt had been unlocked and started to recoil, the spent cartridge case was extracted from the chamber.
- d. Ejection was accomplished by a fixed ejector located in the left receiver wall. As the bolt assembly recoiled to the rear, the ejector rode in an ejector recess on the left bottom side of the bolt head. The ejector struck the base of the cartridge case, ejecting the case through the ejection port located in the right of the receiver.
- e. Feeding was accomplished by the magazine spring in the magazine. Once the bolt face had cleared the rear end of the magazine, the magazine spring forced the next round upward into position for chambering.
- f. Chambering was accomplished by the counter-recoil movement of the bolt. The counter-recoil spring, which had been storing energy during the recoil, caused the bolt assembly to counter-recoil as soon as the recoil had terminated. This movement permitted the face of the bolt to strip the next round out of the magazine, with the point of the bullet striking the bullet ramp guiding the round into the chamber. The continued forward movement of the bolt chambered the round and simultaneously allowed the extractor to seat itself in the extractor groove of the round.

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- g. Locking was accomplished by the bolt camming lug, bolt camming recess, and bolt locking lugs. Once the bolt had reached its maximum forward position, the bolt camming lug was activated by the bolt camming recess, forcing the bolt to rotate approximately 90 degrees clockwise. This rotation permitted the bolt locking lugs to seat themselves into the locking recesses in the receiver walls, thus completing the locking phase. The bolt carrier traveled forward approximately 20 millimeters further after the bolt was locked.
- h. Cocking was accomplished by the bolt carrier, forcing the hammer downward and engaging it with the sear. As the bolt assembly started to recoil, it forced the hammer downward in a counterclockwise direction. The hammer was pushed down so that it engaged the rear sear while the trigger was still in the squeezed position. The hammer was held in this position until such a time as the trigger was released. Once the trigger was released, the front and rear sear rotated counterclockwise, permitting disengagement of the hammer and rear sear. As the hammer was disengaged and moved upward a short distance, the front sear would then engage the hammer. The weapon was now ready to complete another cycle once the trigger was squeezed again.

- 11. Firing the weapon automatically, the cycle of operation remained basically the same as that described above. The one exception was the operation of the trigger group mechanism.

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25X1Disassembly and Assembly

- 12. The mechanics of field stripping the Kalashnikov SMG follow:

- a. Removal of magazine - To remove the magazine, the magazine release catch was pushed forward and the magazine removed.
- b. Removal of receiver cover - The receiver cover locking assembly was pushed forward by means of the button protruding from the rear end of the receiver cover. Once the button was clear of the receiver cover aperture, the receiver cover was pulled up and to the rear.
- c. Removal of receiver cover locking assembly and counter-recoil spring - The locking assembly, also consisting of the counter-recoil spring guide rod, was pushed forward under spring tension until it was free of the receiver. Then it was pulled up and to the rear. Caution had to be used since the counter-recoil spring was under tension.
- d. Removal of bolt assembly and piston rod - The piston rod was secured to the bolt carrier. The bolt assembly was pulled to the rear until the guides of the bolt carrier were disengaged from the receiver. Then the operator lifted up and pulled the assembly to the rear.
- e. Disassembly of the bolt assembly - The head of the bolt was grasped and the bolt rotated until the bolt camming lug was in alignment with the bolt camming lug assembly recess in the bolt carrier. Then the bolt was pulled out.
- f. Removal of upper and lower hand guards and piston rod housing - The locking lever, located on the right side of the sight base, was lifted to the vertical position. This action unlocked the upper hand guard, permitting removal of parts.
- g. Trigger group- The trigger group could not be disassembled from the weapon as a group. Disassembly was accomplished by removing the components separately. this group could not be field stripped.

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- h. Assembly of the SMG was done in reverse order to disassembly - In assembling the bolt to the bolt carrier, the bolt camming lug assembly recess was utilized. This recess was approximately five millimeters deep and was located in the bolt carrier. To assemble the bolt, the bolt camming lug was inserted into the assembly recess and the bolt rotated approximately 90 degrees, permitting the lug to seat itself into the bolt camming recess.

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Enclosures: A - Legend to Enclosures AI and AII and AIII.

AI, AII, and AIII - Drawing of a new Soviet 7.62-mm Submachine gun Model PPK (Pistolet Pulemët Kalashnikova).

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B Sketch of six-magazine-carrying pouch for the new Soviet PPK SMG.

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Enclosure A

SKETCH OF NEW SOVIET 7.62-mm SMG, MODEL PPK

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Legend*

1. Front sight guard
2. Front sight base
3. Front sight adjusting pin
4. Front sight blade
5. Cleaning rod
6. Cleaning rod retaining lugs
7. Cleaning rod retaining ring
8. Cleaning rod stop retaining pin
9. Cleaning rod stop
10. Cleaning rod handle
11. Gas cylinder
12. Gas port
13. Gas chamber
14. Gas piston
15. Gas piston rod
16. Gas piston rod housing
17. Gas escape vents
18. Upper hand guard
19. Lower hand guard
20. Upper hand guard locking lever
21. Rear sight base
22. Tangent curve rear sight
23. Bolt carrier
24. Bolt camming lug assembly recess
25. Bolt housing
26. Bolt
27. Extractor
28. Firing pin

*NOTE: This is the legend for sketches, A-I, A-II, and A-III of this Enclosure.
Items 1-57 appear on sketch A-I and A-II; items 58-62 appear on sketch A-III.

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29. Bolt camming lug
30. Bolt locking lugs
31. Ejector recess
32. Bullet ramp
33. Receiver
34. Receiver cover
35. Receiver cover locking assembly
36. Receiver cover locking assembly aperture
37. Counter-recoil spring guide rod
38. Counter-recoil spring
39. Magazine
40. Magazine release catch
41. Pistol grip
42. Pistol grip retaining bolt
43. Trigger
44. Trigger pin
45. Trigger guard
46. Selector lever pin and lug
47. Front sear
48. Rear sear
49. Front sear spring
50. Rear sear spring
51. Hammer
52. Hammer hook
53. Hammer disconnect lever
54. Hammer disconnect lug
55. Hammer spring
56. Bolt carrier guide rails
57. Counter-recoil spring guide rod housing
58. Stock nest
59. Stock
60. Selector
61. Cleaning accessory housing
62. Air vents

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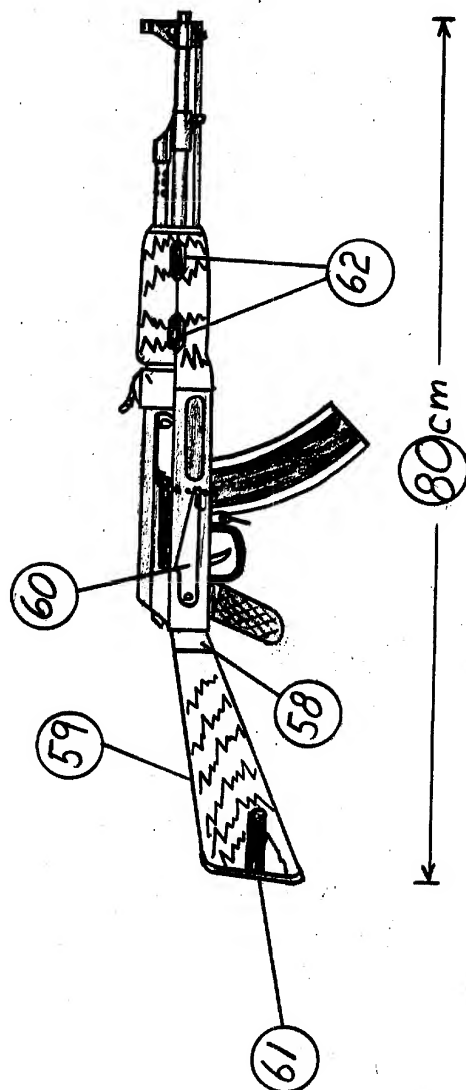
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Enclosure A-III

SKETCH OF NEW SOVIET 7.62mm SMG, MODEL PPK

(PISTOLET PULEMET KALASHNIKOVA * PPK)



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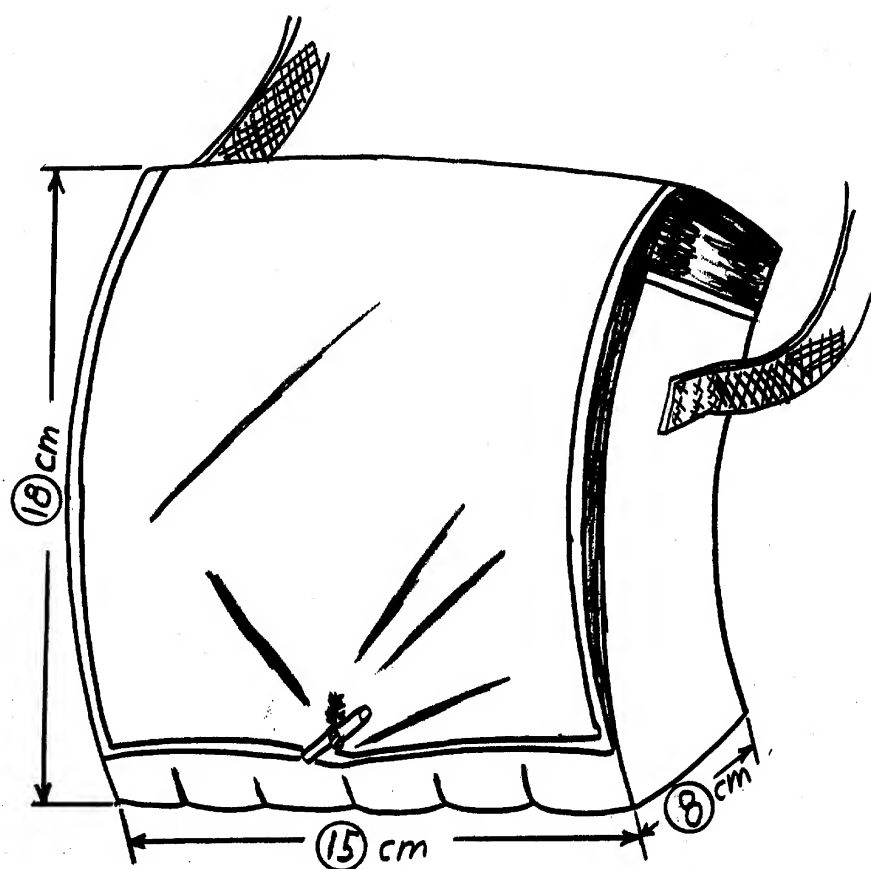
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Enclosure B

SKETCH OF THE NEW SOVIET PPK SMG MAGAZINE CARRYING POUCH

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